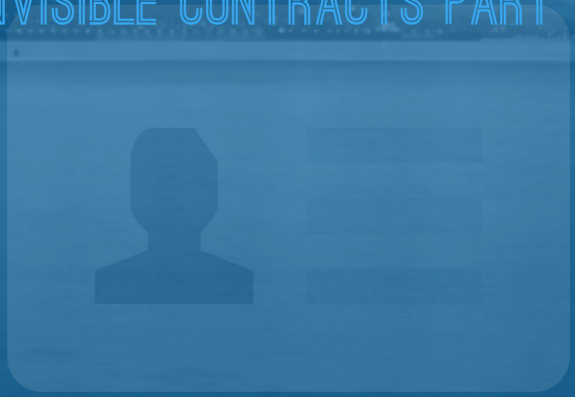
THE CURSE

OF THE CORPORATION

INVISIBLE CONTRACTS PART 2



EDITED BY

ZAKARY YOKU EL

The Curse of the Corporation

Part XXVI – The Invisible Contracts – Part II

The "functional currency" that Americans are earning each week is considered to be derived as insurance income, governed by the special rules for insurance from a foreign controlled corporation. It is not considered as valuable consideration as its not an equivalent exchange for things purchased. All Americans are under the agency of the Department of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury, as trustee for the employee trust (Social Security), controls the insurance income (Federal Reserve Notes in the form of credits) passing through the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, the Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund and the International Monetary Fund.

Through the commercial process of registration with government, the legal title to the title / name of the "natural person" and all assets placed in this legal name or title, are legally owned by the Federal government. Registration of the asset creates a security interest in favor of government.

Each State, as an agency of the United States government, has now been divested of all legal title to property it holds in trust to the Alien Property Custodian, the Attorney General of the United States.

Per Executive Order 9725 –

The Office of Alien Property Custodian was terminated by Executive Order 9788 of Oct. 14, 1946 … and its functions were transferred to the Attorney General of the United States. The functions transfer was made permanent by Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1947 … The Office of Alien Property was transferred to the Civil Division of the Department of Justice by Attorney General Order 249 - 61 of Sept. 1, 1961, and was subsequently abolished by Executive Order 11281 of May 13, 1966 … **The remaining functions were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury.**

Executive Order 11281 states in the relevant part –

Sec. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury shall hereafter be responsible for the administration of the controls exercisable under Executive Order No. 8389 (set out under section 95a of Title 12, Banks and Banking) and he is authorized and directed to take such action as he may deem necessary with respect to any property or interest that remains blocked or restricted under Executive Order No. 8389 on the effective date of this order.

12 USC Sec. 95a is for the –

Regulation of transactions in foreign exchange of gold and silver; property transfers; vested interests, enforcement and penalties …

with all acts done by the President or Secretary of the Treasury being pre-approved by Congress under 12 USC Sec. 95b, which covers the 1933 amendment of the 1917 Trading with the Enemy

Act. **The Secretary of the Treasury controls all foreign exchange in property transfers, which would include transfer of all titles on birth certificates.**

As only the holder of legal title of property can pledge [(A)] [(B)] property, the Federal government pledges the collateral as pledgor to the Secretary of the Treasury as pledgee, who is in charge of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The IMF is the main financial agency under the United Nations, as created by the 1944 Bretton Woods Agreements. As all property has been pledged to the financial arm of the United Nations, subjection of the United States and all the people of this country to the jurisdiction of the United Nations as a trust territory under Article 75, Article 77 - 1c, Article 83 and Article 76 of the United Nations Charter, has now been completed.

The birth certificate and social security registration is to force all citizens to contribute [(A)] to the government's supposed financial insolvency or bankruptcy, and to create an indemnity for the government in order to share in the economic loss to the International Banking Cartel for the U.S. government's on-going Chapter 11Reorganization which has been in progress since 1933.

As the Federal government is considered to be a corporation which is foreign to the States, and as the Federal government has pledged the "property" it controls – the trade names, to support the Federal bankruptcy, the State now has to license all "natural persons" through a variety of means [driver's license, license plates, occupancy license, contractor's license, etc.] because each "natural person" is now a "foreign" federal entity conducting business through interstate commerce within each State.

Shakespeare was right.

Sureties – substitute debtors

Suretyship [(A)] [(B)] [(C)] is a relationship in which the man or woman becomes a surety [(A)] [(B)], or secondary debtor, to the creditor of a primary debtor. The primary debtor is the United States, the creditor is the Federal Reserve Bank/International Monetary Fund, and each man or woman is designated as the surety for the "natural person's" employee trust account [(A)] comprised of an account name [registered trade name on a birth certificate] and account number [social security number].

People **assume** that the birth certificate is the legal or lawful document which shows absolute or perfect title to their own name. Prior to registration, the birth certificate is an inchoate instrument. The doctor, as a registered agent of the State, usually obtains a signed release from the parents regarding an impending birth before the mother enters the hospital. Payment of the doctor in Federal Reserve Notes for services rendered does not constitute valuable consideration of a contract. After the birth of the child in the maternity ward, the doctor and one of the parents sign the birth certificate. A birth certificate creates "color of title" [(A)] with regard to the legal name eo nomine, as the child's signature is not on the original document. It is not the child's document ex proprio motu.

As the definition of "color of title" states – **lending the appearance of title, when in reality there is no title at all because title is lacking in the person conveying.** [See also paper title] The State (as a corporation) **created and granted** the name for the supposed benefit of the child at the request of the parent / doctor based on the information received within the birth certificate.

The registration process is completed by the doctor, not by the parent. The doctor is the party who advances the birth certificate to the County registrar because the doctor has the medical release – power of attorney – from the parents.

… that any father, under age or of full age, may **by deed or will dispose of the custody of his child,** either born or unborn, to any person, except a popish recusant, either in possession or reversion, till such child attains the age of one and twenty years. These are called guardians by statute, or testamentary guardians.

***Blackstone's Commentaries*, Book I, Chapter 17, p. 450, 1765.**

As there is no bona fide, absolute title, there can only be an assumed equitable title, which the user might consider as being a contra bonos mores contract. However, the State did commit to be the guardian of the child at birth. This implied contract, however, is **NOT** considered to be "unconscionable," even by the standards of the Uniform Commercial Code. The phrase: "circumstances existing at the time of the making of the contract" nullifies any protest about "unconscionability," as the government promised to care for the "person" of the infant by being its guardian.

The future exaction of taxation will take place later, after the child has been a ward of the state for several years, has used the functional currency without being taxed, has participated in government programs such as school and college, and has worked for government's perpetual business entities called corporations. Everything has become a benefit handed out by government which the child has used for several years before being able to pay the government back with his pledged labor, pledged property and taxes.

Enrollment with the legal fiction known as the "State" is finished upon the registration of the birth certificate with the county officials. The voluntary act of registration directly transfers ownership of private property, which eventually alters the character of its ownership through pledge. The name is for "exclusively public purposes." If a person is "resident" within a "State," both of which are legal fictions, the character of the birth certificate is altered from that of a sentient being to the creation of an artificial person. That is the precise intent of the birth certificate. It is for the creation of a legal fiction under the total authority and control of the State.

Trusts, as have been explained, are lumped together within the Title 15 – Commerce and Trade definition of a corporation. Corporations, as artificial persons, have artificial or fictitious names. Examples would be "General Motors," "American Telephone & Telegraph," or "International Business Machines." Corporations, Trademarks, Service marks, and Trade names are fictions of law, and are therefore registered because a man or woman is asking for a benefit from the State

to conduct business under any one of these artificial entities. Artificial "persons" such as trusts and corporations are required to be represented in court by an attorney.

Mr. Justice Curtis gives the following instance of a fiction in our practice: **"A suit by or against a corporation in its corporate name may be presumed to be a suit by or against citizens of the state which created the corporate body,** and no averment or denial to the contrary is admissible for the purpose of withdrawing the suit from the jurisdiction of a court of the United States. There is the Roman fiction: **The court first decides the law, presumes all the members are citizens of the state which created the corporation, and then says, `you shall not traverse that presumption'; and that is the law now.**

***Jurisdiction of United States Courts*, 2d ed., p. 148.**

The court will do the same thing in determining the law of a trust as in determining the law of a corporation. By rewriting the above quote and substituting the term "trust" for "corporation," it is easier to understand how people are being attacked in court –

"A suit … against a trust in its trust name may be presumed to be a suit by … citizens of the state which created the trust body … "

A citizen of Virginia may sue the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Circuit Court of the United States for Maryland, and **an averment that the defendants are a body corporate, created by the Legislature of Maryland, is sufficient to give the court jurisdiction.**

The constitutional privileges which a citizen of one state has to sue the citizens of another state in the federal courts cannot be taken away by the erection of the latter into a corporation by the laws of the state in which they live. The corporation itself may therefore be sued as such.

Alexander J. Marshall v. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company**, 16 Howard 314, at 314 (1853).**

A citizen of one State can sue a corporation which has been created by, and transacts its business in another State (the suit being brought in the latter State) although some of the members of the corporation are not citizens of the State in which the suit is brought, and although the State itself may be a member of the corporation.

The Louisville Cincinnati & Charleston Railroad Company v. Letson**, 2 Howard 497, at 497 (1844).**

The true purpose of the captions of the commercial court actions operating under Chapter 11 Reorganization proceedings are now easier to understand –

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
v.
JOHN HENRY DOE

The "STATE OF CALIFORNIA," a trustee, is the plaintiff against the defendant "JOHN HENRY DOE," a trust account treated as a debtor in possession / trustee under Bankruptcy Rule 9001 (10). It is not essential in a court action that the State plead that it is the trustee of the account as it is considered "surplusage."

The creation of the birth certificate is for the establishment of a "natural person's" commercial entity – or trade name – under which to conduct business. This commercial entity can be known by a variety of names –

- All Caps Name
- Artificial Person
- Commercial Mark
- Commercial Name
- Person
- Stramineus homo
- Straw-man Name
- Trade Mark
- Trade Name
- Trust Name

WHEN PROPERTY IS HELD IN TRUST, REGARDLESS OF WHATEVER NAME THE TRUST ENTITY IS CALLED, THE LEGAL TITLE OF THE TRUST PROPERTY REPRESENTS THE *CONTROLLING INTEREST* IN THE TRUST PROPERTY.

Being the "mere user" of property gives an indication that a party is involved in a trust. Trusts were created during medieval times by the Catholic church with the intent of wresting ownership of land and property from the crown of England. These devices were so successful, that the kings of England and parliament permanently adopted them as their normal style of handling title to property.

This deemed to be a sufficient security against all alienations in mortmain [granting title to the church] : but, as there statutes extended only to gifts and conveyances between the parties, the religious houses now began to set up a fictitious title to the land, which it was intended they should have, and to bring an action to recover it against the tenant ; who, by fraud and collusion, made no defense, and thereby judgment was given for the religious house, which then recovered the land by sentence of law upon a supposed prior title. **And thus, they had the honour of inventing those fictitious adjudications of right, which are since become the great assurance of the kingdom, under the name of common recoveries.**

***Blackstone's Commentaries*, Book II, Chapter 18,** p. 270**, 1765.**

YET, the idea [uses and trusts] being once introduced, however fraudulently, it afterwards continued to be often innocently, and sometimes very laudably, applied to number of civil purposes: particularly as it removed the restraint of alienations by will, and permitted the owner of lands in his lifetime to make various designations of their profits, as prudence, or justice, or family convenience, might from time to time require. Till at length, during our long wars in France and the subsequent civil commotions between the houses of York and Landcaster, uses grew almost universal: through the desire that men had (when their lives were continually in hazard) of providing for their children by will, and of securing their estates from forfeitures; when each of the contending parties, as they became uppermost, alternately attainted the other. Wherefore about the reign of Edward IV, (before whole time, lord Bacon remarks, there are not fix cases to be found relating to the doctrine of uses) **the courts of equity began to reduce them [uses and trusts] to something of a regular system.**

***Blackstone's Commentaries*, Book II, Chapter 20,** p. 329**, 1765.**

The parties involved in a trust can be known by different names. The party who creates the trust [(A)] is known as the –

- Trustor,
- Settlor, or
- Grantor.

The party who controls the trust is known as the –

- Trustee, or
- Holder of legal title.

The party who is the recipient of the trust is known as the –

- Beneficiary,
- Benefcial user,
- Cestui que trust, or
- Holder of equitable title.

The Restatement of the Law, Second, on Trusts 2d, Sec. 3 gives the same information –

Â§ 3. Settlor, Trust Property, Trustee and Beneficiary

(1) The person who creates a trust is the settlor.
(2) The property held in trust is the trust property.
(3) The person holding property in trust is the trustee.
(4) The person for whose benefit property is held in trust is the beneficiary.

It should also be noted that the "person" who creates the trust, and the "person" who holds property in the trust is considered to be a "corporation or unincorporated association." Real people are not considered to be "persons."

Trusts are usually, but not always, three party contracts. The first party, as trustor, is the party who creates the trust, but has no interest in the ownership or use of the trust corpus. **In a trust, the absolute title is split between a legal title and an equitable title.** Ownership of absolute title cannot exist at the same time in different persons or parties or until the legal title and equitable title are reunited. **The legal title is always vested in the trustee, while the equitable title or use, goes to the beneficiary.**

If a legal estate passed to Mary Godley by the deeds in question, the limitations after her life estate are void, and the whole interest vested in her. To me it is incomprehensible how a person can take to the use of or in the trust for himself; that he should be his own trustee; that he should have a right to call upon himself to perform the use or trust, and, if refused, enforce performance. So far from such a union being recognized in law, it is a well-established maxim that if the two interests become vested in the same person, the use or trust immediately vanishes;

***Butler v. Godley*, 12 N.C. 94, 2 S.E. 70 (1826).**

The statutory law of most States usually requires a birth certificate to be filed in approximately fourteen days after birth of the child. By doing this, the State is following the maxim Qui prior est tempore potior est jure.

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31 USC Sec. 9301 01/05/99

TITLE 31 - MONEY AND FINANCE
SUBTITLE VI - MISCELLANEOUS
CHAPTER 93 - SURETIES AND SURETY BONDS

Sec. 9301. Definitions

-STATUTE-
In this chapter -
(1) **''person''** means an individual, **a trust, an estate,** a partnership, and **a corporation.**
(2) "Government obligation" means a public debt obligation of the United States Government and an obligation whose principal and interest is unconditionally guaranteed by the Government.

Trusts, estates and corporations fall under the category of "SURETIES AND SURETY BONDS" because each natural person / individual / legal name / trade name is held in an individual employee account, being legally treated as a trust, estate or corporation, with the trust, estate, or corporation held as the surety to back the issuance of the obligations for financing the government. The taxable "person" is the trust, estate or corporation. The trust property, or "res," is any property held in the name of the "natural person."

BOND, contract. An obligation or bond is a deed whereby the obligor, obliges himself, **his heirs, executors and administrators,** to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed.

***Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, Bond, 1856.**

Through the birth certificate and Social Security card, which are bonded documents, an obligor (debtor) obligates himself **AND HIS HEIRS, EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS** to pay a certain sum of money to another at a day appointed for income from a trust, estate or corporation. If a debt is inheritable, then a party is inheriting an ancestor's estate for which he is liable to be taxed. As the birth certificate passes along this inheritable debt, all "natural persons" would be perpetually paying taxes on the inheritable estate of a decedent debtor in bankruptcy. Any ancestor who has died since 1933 has passed along inheritable debt to his heirs.

Under the third party donee beneficiary contract of the birth certificate, the donee received a gift or a bequest. A bequest is a will of personal property; therefore, the estate of an ancestral party was transferred to government. The government, by definition, becomes the trustee or executor of the trust. The appointment of the government as executor of the estate becomes absolute –

… when he [the executor] is constituted certainly, immediately, and without restriction in regard to the testator's effects, or limitation in point of time.

***Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, Executor, 1856.**

The Internal Revenue Service

Personal services were excluded from taxation according to the 1939 Internal Revenue Code, Section 119. The original "day appointed" for the payment of corporate taxes was March 15.

A list of forms and tax classes is found within Internal Revenue Service Manual 6209. This index lists the different categories of tax classes and what forms they apply to. Page 4-10 shows that Tax Class 2 is for Individual Income Tax while Tax Class 5 is for Estate and Gift Taxes.

On page 2-1, the W-2 – Wage and Tax Statement form (Instructions) shows that it is for Tax Class 5 – Estate and Gift Taxes. This is the form that is sent by an employer to the Internal Revenue Service. It is evidence that an individual is being paid out of an estate as opposed to earning compensation for personal services rendered.

On page 2-2, the W-4 – Employee's Withholding Certificate shows that this form is for Tax Class 5 – Estate and Gift Taxes. The Internal Revenue Service is either still collecting income tax on estates per their original intent as discussed in the 1913 Congressional Record indicated for passing the 16th Amendment, or the forms filled out are purely for gifts to the Internal Revenue Service.

The Individual Master File (IMF) Decoder also shows the identical tax class for the W-2, W-4 and 1099 forms – Tax Class 5 – at pages 2-1, 2-2 and 2-7 respectively.

The IRS has to get a party to voluntarily claim that this is what they have received, because that is what they claim to have received simply by using the form. The W-4 is signed under penalty of perjury, and the party becomes the executor of an estate. All money that was generated during the course of the year's employment is going to be considered as money from an estate.

On page 2-8, Form 1120 – U.S. Corporation Income Tax Return is the proper form to file for Tax Class 3 – Corporate Income Tax.

On page 2-8, Form 1099's are all for Tax Class 5 – Estate and Gift taxes. When the employer sends this to government, the employer alleges that the money given to the party belongs to an estate. It is income that is not derived from personal efforts.

On page 2-6, Form 1040 is Tax Class 2 – U.S. Individual Income Tax Return. An estate tax cannot be put on an individual income tax form. The proper form is Form 1041 (Instructions) – U.S. Fiduciary Income Tax Return (Estates and Trusts). Form 1041 should be filed in accordance with the money's received from the corresponding W-4 for an estate.

In accordance with the Section 119 of the 1939 Internal Revenue Code, compensation for personal services performed in the United States shall not be deemed to be income, except in the case of a non-resident alien. Each man or woman is either filling out estate forms, which is consistent with what the Congressional Record stated in 1913, or they are considered to be non-resident aliens.

The 1939 Internal Revenue Code states –

Section 6065 **– Verification of Returns**

(b) Oath.

… This subsection shall not apply with returns and declarations with respect to income taxes made by individuals.

This section is placed here to allow a "taxpayer" to volunteer to pay the tax. A party cannot be incarcerated if they do not sign a document under penalty of perjury. This section remained in the Internal Revenue Code until 1976. Historical Notes may say "no change in substance" which means the words in the code are changed but the law does not change. In the first page of the Code of Federal Regulations, it says it is private property because it is copyrighted. It is not law. The code is what West Law Publishing says the law is. Each party needs to object to the code being used as law, then people would have to revert to the real law of the Statutes at Large. The Code of Federal Regulations by West Law is just an interpretation of the law, which is copyrighted and sold.

The Internal Revenue Service is not found within Title 31 chapter 3 under the organization of Department of the Treasury. The IRS maintains that it is within the Department of the Treasury, however it is not located within the **United States** Department of Treasury.

The definition of Revenue Agent and Secretary of the Treasury is located in 27 CFR 250.11. Revenue Agent is identified as being within the Department of Treasury of Puerto Rico and Secretary is identified as the Secretary of the Treasury of Puerto Rico. As the original Alcohol Administration Act was declared to be unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, the office of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms created under the act was merely moved to Puerto Rico. See the National Prohibition Act beginning at 26 CFR part 1 through 27 CFR.

IRS Publication 594 at page 7, describes collection activities which require pocket commissions for enforcement. All agents that deal with the public have a pocket commission, of which there are two types. Pocket commissions are categorized as enforcement or non-enforcement. Enforcement may only be issued to special agents, criminal investigation division, etc. Non-enforcement pocket commissions are issued to all other authorized employees. The collection officer/examination agent does not have an enforcement pocket commission. Any enforcement action by an IRS employee with only an administrative pocket commission is therefore exceeding that employee's authority. Punishment for this violation of the law can be civil and criminal. In the IRS manual, it states that if an employee uses a pocket commission for an activity other than what it is designed for, that employee is liable to go to jail. An "A" at the end of the series of numbers describing a pocket commission is for administration, as contrasted with the suffix letter "E" for enforcement.

Pseudonyms may be used by agent for protection from taxpayers. IRS agents' true identity may be discovered through FOIA.

When placing a lien against someone, the first thing the IRS must do is assess the party before the lien can be placed. Instead of doing this, a notice of lien is filed. The question becomes, when a notice of lien is placed, is there actually a lien? A system of records is in place for discovery of valid liens. Under Section 26.009 – Lien Files Open and Closed, categories covered includes taxpayers with federal tax liens. There are no restrictions on this system of records. Federal liens are contained within this system of files. To prove that there is no lien based on a Notice of Lien,

a search of this system must show an actual lien. A reply from this system of records which shows no lien can be taken to the county recorder's office to remove the "Notice of Lien."

Title 26, Subtitle F, Chapter 61, Sec. 6103 Confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information – unless there is a judgment against a party, publication of a Notice of Lien with the party's confidential information is a violation of the law. If a judgment does exist, then there is an actual lien. All the information on the Notice of Lien is placed in the public record, but if there is no lien and personal information is placed in the public record, then the party who is responsible for placement of the lien is liable for a jail sentence up to one year under the Privacy Act and $5000 in fines. Violations may also occur under 26 USC Sections 7213 and 7431.

There are ways to let the IRS confess about the conduct of their actions. One method is by filing an interrogatory request for admissions. A pertinent question to ask is – On what specific date did I become a taxpayer according to your records? It establishes whether a party ever was a taxpayer. There has to be a date that party became a taxpayer. The IRS does not maintain records as to the specific date that a party becomes a taxpayer. The IRS cannot prove this because the IRS does not maintain the date or origin when a party became a taxpayer.

When an employer collects money from a party, it is voluntary. The IRS cannot force an employer to collect taxes because that would constitute involuntary servitude which is against the 13th Amendment. No one can be forced to work without compensation. The United States government cannot force a party to sign any document under penalty of perjury as it has no authority to do so. If a party is compelled to sign, that information cannot be used against the party. The government gets each party to voluntarily sign documents under penalty of perjury.

As trustor, or grantor, of the Social Security trust, the United States government is considered to be a "substantial owner," and may dispose of the entire proceeds of the trust for less than adequate and full consideration.

TITLE 26 - INTERNAL REVENUE CODE
Subtitle A - Income Taxes
CHAPTER 1 - NORMAL TAXES AND SURTAXES
Subchapter J - Estates, Trusts, Beneficiaries, and Decedents
PART I - ESTATES, TRUSTS, AND BENEFICIARIES
Subpart E - **Grantors and Others Treated as Substantial Owners**

Sec. 675. Administrative powers

-STATUTE-

The grantor shall be treated as the owner of any portion of a trust in respect of which -

(1) Power to deal for less than adequate and full consideration
A power exercisable by the grantor or a non-adverse party, or both, without the approval or

consent of any adverse party enables the grantor or any person to purchase, exchange, or otherwise deal with or dispose of the corpus or the income therefrom for less than an adequate consideration in money or money's worth.

The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund is a voluntary trust initiated by Franklin Roosevelt's Message to Congress on June 8, 1934, created by Executive Order, and concluded with H.R. 4120 – hearings commencing Jan. 21, 1935.

… "voluntary" trusts are such as are made in favor of a volunteer, that is, a person who gives nothing in exchange for the trust, but receives it as a pure gift …

The Social Security program is a private contract, with the government considered as the favored party because it has "volunteered" to be the trustee, and has given nothing in exchange for the trust because it was received as a gift. The Social Security administration is a separate independent establishment inside the executive branch of the Federal government. The original Economic Security Act of 1935 under Franklin Roosevelt was commenced by executive order to supposedly cover the exigency of the 1933 Bank Emergency. Subsequent acts of Congress legitimated these executive orders, making them enforceable under law. An executive order cannot be enforced unless there is legislation to support it. Necessitas inducit privilegium quoad jura privata.

The "State," as an agency of the Federal government, participates in the scheme of Federal taxation by issuing the Social Security Numbers. State includes the following –

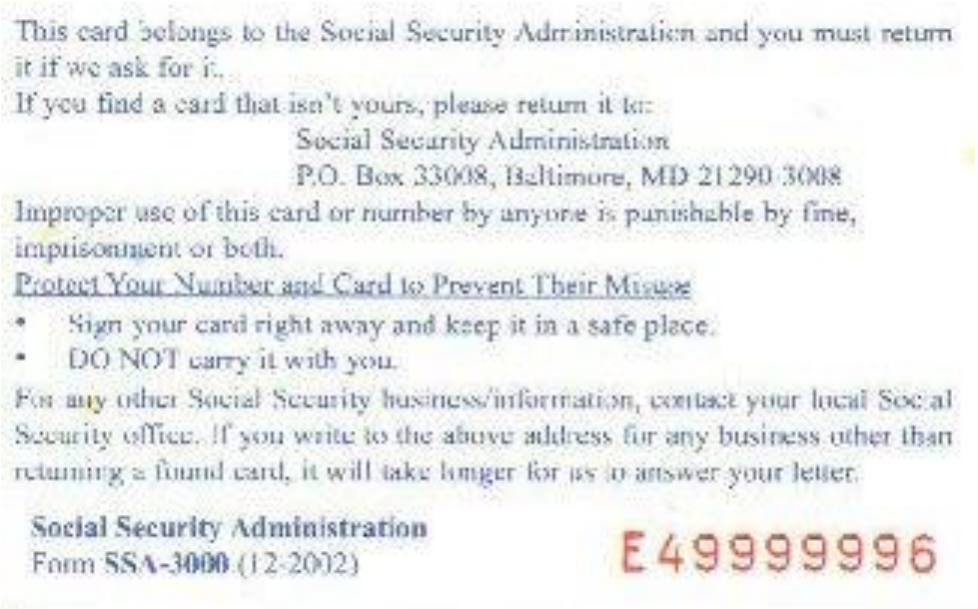
(vii) For purposes of this subparagraph, the term "State" includes the **District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.**

Social Security numbers are only issued to those parties resident or domiciled in the above-listed federal areas.

The Social Security account number, originally claimed **NOT** to be used for identification purposes (see example below), is the Tax Identification Number (TIN) of a taxpayer. The numbering system for tax purposes was accomplished through Executive Order 9397 – Numbering System for Federal Accounts Relating to Individual Persons – to have **"account numbers assigned pursuant to Title 26, section 402.502 of the 1940 Supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations."** At the bottom, it says: **"For Social Security and Tax Purposes."** As a federal employee, each "natural person" is assigned an individual employee trust account number through the Social Security system. Transfers of credit passing through the trust account become liable for taxes. Corporate benefits are assigned to each "natural person" through this account.

SS form OA-702, Rev. 9-61, circa 1964

Form SSA-3000 (12-2002) – front


This card belongs to the Social Security Administration and you must return it if we ask for it.
If you find a card that isn't yours, please return it to:
Social Security Administration
P.O. Box 33008, Baltimore, MD 21290-3008
Improper use of this card or number by anyone is punishable by fine, imprisonment or both.
Protect Your Number and Card to Prevent Their Misuse
- Sign your card right away and keep it in a safe place.
- DO NOT carry it with you.

For any other Social Security business/information, contact your local Social Security office. If you write to the above address for any business other than returning a found card, it will take longer for us to answer your letter.

Social Security Administration
Form SSA-3000 (12-2002)
E49999996

Form SSA-3000 (12-2002) – rear

The number in red on the rear of the Social Security card is the bond number for the holder of the account. Like the Florida Drivers license shown previously, the card states that it belongs to the Social Security Administration.

In accordance with the Department of the Treasury Bureau of Public Debt Form 5382 for the purchase of Treasury Bonds, Bills and Notes …

> 3. **TAXPAYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER** - This section must be completed. Enter the taxpayer identification number required on tax returns and other documents submitted to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). For individuals, this is the social security number (SSN) of the person whose name appears FIRST on the account. The SSN of a minor or incompetent is required for accounts established in a fiduciary capacity for these individuals. In the case of a partnership, company, organization, or trust, use the employer identification number assigned by the IRS. If you are not a United States citizen, please attach a *Certificate of Foreign Status* (IRS Form W-8BEN).

The name that first appears on the form is that of the "strawman," or all capital-letters printed name of the individual, with the sentient being providing only the signature. The above paragraph indicates that the American people are "foreign" with respect to the entity regarded as a "United States citizen."

The unilateral contract of Social Security is an "executory" contract while not used, then becomes an "executed" contract upon its use. The U.S. government [creator of the Social Security Act as trustor] and the Secretary of the Treasury [holder of legal title to the accounts of "natural persons" as trustee] have created Social Security as a third party donee beneficiary contract in exchange for the "natural person" to become a taxpayer.

The following information is from the SS-5 – Social Security application form (02-1998 Edition), which states that it is "FREE." The SS-5 – Social Security application form (05-2006 Edition) states the same thing. As no consideration is required to support the contract, a "third party beneficiary contract" (A) (B) is created.

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Application for a Social Security Card

Applying for a Social Security Card is easy AND it is FREE!

The application also states that Social Security numbers are used for tax purposes.

The Social Security number is also used by the Internal Revenue Service for **tax administration purposes as an identifier in processing tax returns** of persons who have income which is reported to the Internal Revenue Service and by persons who are claimed as dependents on someone else's Federal income tax return.

WHEN YOU APPLY FOR A CHILD'S SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

You may need this additional information to complete items 8.B. and 9.B. on Form SS-5, Application for a Social Security Card.

When you apply for a Social Security number for a child under age 18, you need to provide each parent's Social Security number **unless** the-

- parent does not have a Social Security number;
- parent's Social Security number is not known.

If you can't provide the parent's Social Security number for one of the reasons listed above, we'll still be able to assign the child a Social Security number.

A "natural person" cannot be a taxpayer without a tax account number. The birth certificate may be required to get a social security number, but other documentation can also be used. The SS-5 – Social Security application form again states –

AGE: We prefer to see your birth certificate. However, we can accept other documents such as a hospital record of your birth made before you were age 5 or a religious record made before you were three months old. If you were born outside the U.S., we can accept your passport. Call us for advice if you cannot obtain any of these documents.

Social Security is "social insurance." When an individual registers for Social Security (A) (B) (C) (D), it is stated in section 3 of the Social Security Act that as a member of Social Security (which is totally voluntary), that party is designated as a taxpayer. The sentient being therefore, volunteers to be a taxpayer. Any sentient being accepting this type of insurance claim would contract themselves into being a ward of the government.

Insurance falls within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the Federal government, as stated in the ancient case of De Lovio v. Boit, 7 Federal Cases, 418, No. 3,776, C.C.D.Mass., 2 Gall. 398 (1815). As insurance is a maritime cause, with insurance claims being considered as maritime contracts, courts of equity have concurrent jurisdiction with courts of admiralty over the issues. The De Lovio v. Boit case has never been overturned, because it is impossible to change this fact of law. All insurance is of Admiralty-Maritime jurisdiction under international law, and a policy of insurance is considered *prima facie* evidence that the individual policyholder

is a "citizen of the United States." The benefit of passing off a person's financial liability or obligations onto someone else through "insurance" is considered a privilege by the government.

By "registering" for Social Security, the sentient being is voluntarily enrolled by the application into the social insurance program, thus transferring his or her rights to the Social Security Administration. The prefix of "re" means to do something again, while the term "gist" refers to the point of the legal matter which is transferred by the signature of the applicant to the authority of the SSA.

The Federal government retains all property rights in the social security number. Some of the true wards of the United States government are the citizens of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam or American Samoa, as shown within the definitions of employment for social security under 20 CFR 404.

As the "taxpayer" status has already been established, the "natural person" is required to obtain a driver's license, declaration of domicile, or voter registration, which makes the "natural person" a "resident." The original Latin term "res," referred to the thing or inanimate object. Actions in court are either proceedings '*in personam*' (against the person), or proceedings 'in rem' (against the thing).

A knowledge and understanding is necessary of what contribution means under F.I.C.A., the Federal Insurance Contribution Act, (See tribute) which makes all taxpayers obligated for the national debt, under the law of contracts. The Social Security system marks a contractual nexus between the taxpayer and the Crown of England by treaty law.

Social Security is an indemnity (A) (B) offered by the government, creating an indemnification for themselves. The following example shows how indemnification works:

Indemnification. You agree to indemnify and hold Net2Phone, its officers, directors, employees, agents, shareholders, licensors, suppliers, and any third-party distributors **harmless from and against any and all damages, losses, costs including attorney fees and expenses resulting from any violation by you of this Agreement** or asserted by any third-party due to or arising out of your use of or conduct with respect to the Software or Services.

NET2PHONE END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT, (for internet telephone service)

When a man or woman conducting business through a "natural person" does not, or cannot, abide by the statutory rules of the Chapter 11 bankruptcy proceeding as a surety, with the Uniform Commercial Code being used for Federal Debt Collection, he has already agreed to hold the United States harmless through the insurance contract of Social Security. The social insurance is to indemnify the Federal government. If a sentient being doesn't play by the rules of the game, the State or Federal government will retrieve the things that they consider "society" has bestowed upon that individual. In an equity proceeding, the "natural person" is placed in the same position it held at the inception of the contract, which is owning nothing according to the doctrine of res nullius.

Citizenship, Nationality, Residency and Domicile

Immigration and Nationality Act – [8 U.S.C. 1101] Sec. 101. – Definitions.

(a) As used in this Act–

(3) The term "alien" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

(21) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

(23) The term "naturalization" means the conferring of nationality of a state upon a person after birth, by any means whatsoever.

(28) The term "organization" means, but is not limited to, an organization, corporation, company, partnership, association, trust, foundation or fund; and includes a group of persons, whether or not incorporated, permanently or temporarily associated together with joint action on any subject or subjects.

(36) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(38) The term "United States", except as otherwise specifically herein provided, when used in a geographical sense, means the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

(b)(3) The term "person" means an individual or an organization.

SUBSTITUTION OF TERMS – 8 USC 1101

A. Interchanging terms from items (a)3, (a)22 and (b)(3) …

(a)(3) The term "alien" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

(a)(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

B. By rearranging definition (a)(3) …

(a)(3) any person not a citizen of the United States or national of the United States means the term "alien".

(b)(3) The term "person" means an individual or an organization.

C. By substituting (b)(3) …

(a)(3) any (b)(3) individual or an organization not a citizen of the United States or national of the United States means the term "alien".

(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States [an alien (b)(3) individual or an organization who], owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

D. By substituting a portion of (b) (28) …

(28) The term "organization" means, but is not limited to, a … corporation, trust or fund …

(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) a person who, though not a citizen of the United States [an alien (b)(3) individual or a (a)(28) corporation, trust or fund who], owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

E. The definition of item # 22 therefore means …

(22) The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) an (a)(3) alien (b)(3) individual or an alien (a) (28) corporation, trust or fund who, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

The term "national of the United States" means (A) a citizen of the United States, or (B) an alien individual or an alien corporation, alien trust or alien fund who, owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

CONTRARY ARGUMENT

A. Interchanging terms from items (a)3, and (b)(3) …

(3) The term "alien" means any person not a citizen or national of the United States.

(b)(3) The term "person" means an individual or an organization.

B. SUBSTITUTING (a)(3) and (b)(3) …

The term "alien" means any individual or an organization not a citizen or national of the United States.

(21) The term "national" means a person owing permanent allegiance to a state.

C. SUBSTITUTING (a) (21) …

The term "alien" means any individual or an organization not a citizen or owing permanent allegiance to the United States.

(36) The term "State" includes the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

D. SUBSTITUTING (a)(36) …

The term "alien" means any individual or an organization not a citizen [of the United States] or [not] owing permanent allegiance to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

SUBSTITUTION OF TERMS FROM IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY INTO THE 14TH AMENDMENT

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All (b)(3) individuals or (a)(28) corporations, trusts or funds born [created] in the (38) continental United States [48 states], Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands or (a)(23) conferred with the nationality of the (a)(36) District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands after birth, by any means whatsoever, and subject to the jurisdiction of the (38) continental United States [48 states], Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands, are (a)(22)(A) nationals of the United States and citizens of the (36) District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands wherein they reside. The (38) continental United States [48 states], Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall not make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of (a)22) nationals of the United States and citizens of the (36) District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands; nor shall any (38) continental United States [48 states], Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands deprive any (b)(3) individual or (a)(28) corporation, trust or fund of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any (b)(3) individual or (a)(28) corporation, trust or fund within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

ARTICLE XIV

Section 1. All individuals, corporations, trusts or funds created in the continental 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands or conferred with the nationality of Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, by any means whatsoever after creation, and subject to the jurisdiction of the continental 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands, are nationals of the United States and citizens of the Puerto Rico wherein they reside. The continental 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands shall not make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of nationals of the United States; nor shall any of the continental 48 states, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, or the Virgin Islands deprive any individual, corporation, trust or fund of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any individual, corporation, trust or fund within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

A person born in the District of Columbia is a citizen of the United States. A person born in the unincorporated territory of Guam or the unincorporated territory of the Virgin Islands is a citizen of the United States. A person born in Puerto Rico is a citizen of the United States.

HOWEVER,

48 USC Sec. 733a 01/05/99

TITLE 48 - TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS
CHAPTER 4 - PUERTO RICO
SUBCHAPTER I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 733a. Citizens; residence in island of citizens of United States

-STATUTE-

All citizens of the United States who have resided or who shall after March 4, 1927, reside in the island for one year shall be citizens of Puerto Rico.

A native-born citizen of the United States who has chosen to expatriate himself and has been naturalized in a foreign country is regarded as an alien, and he cannot again acquire naturalization except by conforming to the laws of the United States providing for the admission of aliens to citizenship.

***Studies in Constitutional Law – A Treatise on American Citizenship*, John Wise,**

Chapter 7**, 1906.**

As the basis for federal taxation is established through nationality (Immigration and Nationality), citizenship (14th Amendment), residency and domicile (Title 26 – Internal Revenue), a "person" who was not **BORN** in Puerto Rico, but becomes a resident of, and then a citizen of Puerto Rico, is still a citizen of the United States, but now becomes a non-citizen national – a non-resident alien who owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

Through the scheme of taxation and transfer of domicile, all Americans are "born" as "persons," automatically becoming **citizens of a State,** then **citizens of the United States,** then commercially domiciled in the Federal area of Puerto Rico for tax purposes. In the eyes of the law, they are then designated as **non-resident aliens.** Even the "donors" of gifts are taxable either by where they are born or by residence. Currently the United States is only inhabited by "domestic" corporations operated by a "non-resident alien" workforce. Domestic corporations have been held in court decisions to be "citizens of the United States."

As the "persons" for all men, women and children are commercially domiciled in a "foreign" area which is not "incorporated" (A) (B) into the United States, the "natural person" for each man and woman in America is actually a "foreign principal" required to be registered because it is

operating as an "individual, partnership, association, corporation, organization, or any other combination of individuals" … "having its principal place of business in a foreign country."

Therefore, it can only be said that –

the "Citizens of the United States" are operating the country

(Preamble citizens of Government)

for the benefit of the "citizens of the United States"

(corporations as "citizens" created under the 14th Amendment)

to the detriment of the "citizens of the United States."

("people" as "persons" "born" under the 14th Amendment being treated as non-resident aliens or bankrupt corporations)

"Citizenship" is a government gift which can be obtained only by compliance with conditions precedent prescribed by Congress.

Petition of Karas**, 173 Misc. 353, 17 N.Y.S.2d 958 (1940)**

Remember, under the Internal Revenue Code, gifts are taxable. Therefore, according to this court decision, commercially operating as a U.S. citizen would incur taxable consequences.

Non-Citizen Nationals

Regarding the question of citizenship, an excellent article on Non-Citizen Nationals is found in the California Law Review**, Volume XIII, September, 1934, Number 6, p. 593-635.** The following are excerpts:

Now, it is possible for a court to concede that a citizen has a constitutional right of free migration which neither a state nor Congress can abridge and at the same time hold that a non-citizen national does not. The Commerce Clause, by negative implication perhaps, denies to the states power to forbid entry of non-citizen nationals, but no decision or principle so far articulated would compel the Supreme Court to hold that Congress could not do so. If this was the thought of the statesmen and judges, its potency cannot be denied.

The State Department, the Attorney General, Congress, and the Supreme Court have assumed that the paragraph validly accomplished its purpose of conferring nationality without citizenship upon the ceded people.

*** * * * * * * * * * ***

"Residence" under points (2) and (3) means permanent residence or domicile, so that a native of Puerto Rico, who presumably had retained domicile there but who had lived in Chile from 1884

to 1902, was within the statute, notwithstanding his absence both on April 11, 1899, and on the date when the statute went into effect, April 12, 1900. The provision for children born subsequently has much significance, as we shall see.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In 1927 Congress enacted that "all citizens of the United States who have resided or who shall hereafter [after March 4, 1927] reside in the island for one year shall be citizens of Peurto Rico ." Obviously, it is in the intention of Congress to give citizens of the United States, wherever born or whatever their title to that status, **the [612] maximum of local privileges in Puerto Rico, unless they are only transiently there.**

* * * * * * * * * * *

While our law has always followed the principle of jus soli in respect to acquisition of citizenship, **it has followed the principle of jus sanguinis in respect to non-citizen nationality.**

* * * * * * * * * * *

The common law rule of citizenship jure soli – by the right of the soil – by exception did not apply to Negroes, and the principle of jus sanguinis applied so as to give the children of non-citizen nationals the same status, though they were born in the United States.

* * * * * * * * * * *

It is interesting **to note that if the Fourteenth Amendment is not operative in Puerto Rico** or the Philippines, the status of children born in those islands, since the cession, whose fathers were citizens of the United States, rests upon a forced construction of the Act of 1855. There is no other provision of American law that confers citizenship upon the child of a citizen solely because of such parentage. This statute both in its original and in its revised language confers citizenship upon those children only who are "born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States" to a citizen father.

* * * * * * * * * * *

It is true **that Judge Hamilton of the so-called Federal Court for Puerto Rico has held that the citizenship provision of the Fourteenth Amendment is not operative in Puerto Rico.** He reasoned that the "Insular Cases decided that the Constitution did not follow the flag" and that no part of the Constitution is operative in annexed territory until Congress "extends" it there, **except certain "inherent natural rights of man" of which acquiring citizenship by birth on the soil was not one.**

* * * * * * * * * * *

If the Supreme Court **holds that the citizenship provision of the Fourteenth Amendment is not operative in Guam, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, or the Canal Zone, the children born there under American sovereignty to alien parents will be aliens unless Congress legislates to make them either citizen nationals or non-citizen nationals.**

* * * * * * * * * * *

When one considers the slight distinction between the status of citizen and that of non-citizen national so long as the person in question resides outside of the States, a subject for another essay, there is little reason for perpetuating the status of non-citizen national.

If the American people have always followed the principle of jus soli with respect to the acquisition of citizenship, then they are abandoning their birth right to become non-citizen nationals in accordance with the 14th Amendment per the argument in this 1934 California Law Review –

The common law rule of citizenship jure soli – by the right of the soil – by exception did not apply to Negroes, and the principle of jus sanguinis applied so as to give the children of non-citizen nationals the same status, though they were born in the United States.

A review of who is considered to be a citizen of the United States is needed –

Item 1. The original term – "Citizen of the United States" – referred to the "People of the United States" in the Preamble to the United States Constitution. These men and women (people) were distinguished by reference to "their" posterity. Posterity can only follow bloodline and lineage. The term "Citizen of the United States," is used in a singular sense, the word "Citizen" is capitalized, and is used in three places:

- Art. 1, Sec. 2, Cl. 2,
- Art. 1, Sec. 3, Cl. 3 and
- Art. 2, Sec. 1, Cl. 5,

Item 2. The "newer" term of "citizens of the United States" – is used in five places:

- Amendment 14, Secs. 1 & 2,
- Amendment 15, Sec. 1,
- Amendment 19,
- Amendment 24, Sec. 1, and
- Amendment 26, Sec. 1.

These five amendments were passed after the unconditional surrender of Lee to Grant at Appamattox Court House, Virginia, in April of 1865. The 13th Amendment was ratified in December of that same year. The word "citizens" is in lower case, and the term is always used in a plural sense. This term first came about regarding the 14th Amendment and gave the Negro this status because of jus sanguinis, citizenship by bloodline, not by jus soli, or citizenship by right of soil.

Item 3. By the Jones Act (for Puerto Rico) of March 2, 1917, all "citizens of Peurto Rico " as defined in the Act of 1900, [Act of April 12, 1900, 31 Stat. 77, 79, 48 U.S.C. Section

733 (1926)], were declared "citizens of the United States." However, the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is declared to be inoperative in Puerto Rico [(A)] [(B)]. This would be rational as Puerto Rico according to the U.S. Supreme Court cases of Balzac v. Peurto Rico , and Downes v. Bidwell, have both stated that Peurto Rico was never "incorporated" into the United States. Peurto Rico was, and still is not, a "state" within the context of the U.S. Constitution.

If a "Citizen of the United States" in **Item 1** is not equivalent to a "citizen of the United States" in **Item 2**, (otherwise there would have been no need for the 14th Amendment), it logically follows that a "citizen of the United States" in **Item 3** has to be equivalent to either **Item 1** or **Item 2**. As the "citizens of the United States" born in Puerto Rico are not within the Preamble of the Constitution as the "posterity," **Item 3** could therefore only be identical to **Item 2**.

The 14th Amendment is for non-citizen nationals who have "citizenship" by jus sanguinis – by bloodline. The registration of a birth certificate makes a person a 14th Amendment citizen, who is a "national of the United States" and a citizen of the "State" in which he resides. Determination of the "State" of residence as Puerto Rico establishes a commercial domicile for a 14th Amendment citizen. 14th Amendment citizenship pertains to alien natural persons / individuals (foreign to the original republican states) who owe permanent allegiance to the United States, while through the use of Federal Reserve notes as functional currency, they become domiciled in a foreign Federal area, thereby making them non-resident. Immigration and Nationality laws define a non-citizen national is an ALIEN who owes permanent allegiance to the United States.

Registration of a man or woman as a natural person through a birth certificate or Social Security makes the natural person a non-citizen, non-resident alien who owes permanent commercial allegiance to the British-owned corporation known as the United States.

An alien, resident or non-resident, cannot maintain a lawsuit regarding a real action under the civil law.

… for, however, it might be true, in general, that **an alien cannot maintain a** real action**,** …

The Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts v. The Town of New Haven, and William Wheeler**, 21 U.S. (8 Wheat.) 464,** 469**; 5 L. Ed. 662, 663 (1823).**

… It seems indeed to have been held, that an alien cannot maintain a real action for the recovery of lands.

Fairfax's Devisee v. Hunter's Lessee**, 11 U.S. (7 Cranch.) 603,** 620**; 3 L. Ed. 453, 458 (1813).**

The common law as to aliens, except so far as it has been modified by her Legislature, is the local law of Virginia. 2 Tucker's Bl., App. note c. By that law "Aliens are incapable of taking by descent or inheritance, for they are not allowed to have any inheritable blood in them." 2 Bl.

Com. 249. But they may take by grant or devise though not by descent. In other words, they may take by the act of a party, but not by operation of law; and they may convey or devise to another, but such a title is always liable to be devested at the pleasure of the sovereign by office found. In such cases the sovereign, until entitled by office found or its equivalent, cannot pass the title to a grantee. In these respects, there is no difference between an alien friend and an alien enemy. Fairfax v. Hunter, 7 Cranch. 603.

Hauenstein v. Lynham, 100 U.S. (10 Otto.) 483, 10 S. Ct. 628, 628 (1880).

This "real action" under the civil law is regarding a "right in a thing." Legal title to a man's or woman's trade name constitutes a right in a thing as property.

An alien enemy is one who owes allegiance to an adverse belligerent. He has no political rights. He may remain in the country at war with his own, and, when not chargeable with actual hostility or crime, has an implied license to remain until ordered out of the country, and on leaving it he is allowed to remove his goods and effects, and is protected in his other rights. During the pendency of war his rights are in abeyance. An alien enemy is not permitted to prosecute suits in court, and any such suit pending abates, and the right of action is suspended, until the cessation of hostilities. But while he may not sue, he may be sued, and his property is subject to legal process, and in such case, he may make defense in person or by counsel.

All intercourse between citizens of two hostile nations, except such as may be permitted by the authorities conducting the war, is prohibited while war is flagrant between their respective countries. This includes any act or contract which tends to increase the resources of the enemy, **or any kind of trading or commercial dealing or intercourse. But the tendency of the law of nations of modern times is to exempt individuals and private contracts from injury or restraint in consequence of war between the governments of the contracting parties. The effect of an outbreak of hostilities is to revoke agencies in the country of the enemy, for general purposes, during the pendency of the war; but an agency to preserve or collect property may be created, and war does not necessarily revoke a special agency established before it began.**

***Studies in Constitutional Law – A Treatise on American Citizenship*, by John Wise, Chapter 7, 1906.**

Voluntary Servitude

The combined voluntary acts of the registration of the birth certificate and enrollment in the Social Security program add "negotiability" to the account. Registered legal title to assets in the account become "negotiable instruments." Federal Reserve Notes are already considered to be negotiable instruments. The birth certificate creates the legal title to the trust account, a necessary element that conveys the corpus of the trust to the trustees.

Negotiability … waives **the benefit of any law intended for the obligor's benefit;** gives the holder an election to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money.

***Bouvier's Law Dictionary*, Negotiable Instruments, pp. 2328-2330, 1914.**

As an obligor, or debtor, the benefit of any law for a "person's" benefit has been waived because of the negotiability of the assets in their account. The holder [government] takes the election [choice] to require something to be done in lieu of payment of money [be a surety (A) (B) (C) for the Chapter 11 Bankruptcy Reorganization by being a Federal employee and receive the benefits of Social Security].

The Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund is the holding trust for all Internal Revenue taxes received under certain portions of the I.R.C Code. Internal Revenue taxes supply the funds for Public Welfare through the use of government obligations. As the "persons" of all Americans are on public welfare through the banking system, the "person" of each younger man or woman provides it's respective portion for each older "person's" welfare and benefits, and at the same time, is taxed for its proportionate share for the government obligations which support the public welfare system.

If a "person's" trust fund investment is in government obligations, a perpetual cycle of debt is created. The people of America are held as sureties for a government bankruptcy, that in turn issues obligations which cause indebtedness for the people of America, and after a forced exaction of income tax by being a Federal employee, the "persons" pay into the trust fund, which once again allows the government to issue more obligations which creates more debt, etc., etc., etc. … If the United States government is receiving low interest rates on it's obligations, but borrowing money at high interest rates from the Federal Reserve Bank thereby creating more debt, this will create perpetual debt for the sureties.

Many immigrants made it to the shores of America as indentured servants over the past 400 years. What Americans have now is **"VOLUNTARY INDENTURED** SERVITUDE**."**

As the definition of servitude states –

if it [the subjection of one person over another] exists in the right of property which a person exercises over another, it is slavery.

"Any distinct act of dominion, wrongfully asserted over property of another, in denial of his right, or inconsistent with it, is a conversion."

***Ruskin v. Tharpe*, 88 Ga 782; *Tharpe v. Anderson*, 31 Ga. 294. Cited in the case of *Liptrot, Adm'r v. Holmes,* Georgia Reports, Book No. 1, Case No. 60, p. 382, 1846.**

Slavery has been used for centuries, and was used even by the catholic church. The Hague treaties made under the League of Nations and incorporated into the United Nations with the acquiescence and assent of the United States [as they were not an original signing party in 1926] allow for public slavery. As slavery is not permitted in this country "except as punishment for a crime" under the 14th Amendment, it is perfectly logical for the United States government to use slavery in the federal prison system.

Slavery Convention (25 September 1926) and Protocol (7 December 1953)
Articles 1 - 12, Articles I-V, Annex

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labor may have grave consequences and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

It is agreed that:

(1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, **compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.**

(2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survive, the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice. **So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not involve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.**

I have formerly observed that pure and proper slavery does not, nay cannot, uplift in England; much I mean, whereby an absolute and unlimited power is given to the master over the life and fortune of the slave. And indeed, it is repugnant to reason, and the principles of natural law, that much a state should uplift anywhere. The three origins of the right of slavery assigned by Justinian, are all of them built upon false foundations. As, first, slavery is held to arise “jure gentium," from a state of captivity in war; whence slaves are called *mancipia, quasi manu capti.* War is itself justifiable only on principles of self-preservation; and therefore, it gives no other right over prisoners, but merely to disable them from doing harm to us, by confining their persons: much less can it give a right to kill, torture, abuse, plunder, or even to enslave, an enemy, when the war is over. But, secondly, it is said that slavery may begin "*iure civili*;" when one man fells himself to another. This, if only meant of contracts to serve or work for another, is very just: but when applied to strict slavery, in the sense of the laws of old Rome or modern Barbary, is also impossible. Every sale implies a price, a *quid pro quo*, an equivalent given to the feller in lieu of what he transfers to the buyer: but what equivalent can be given for life, and liberty, both of which (in absolute slavery) are held to be in the master’s disposal? His property also, the very price he seems to receive, devolves ipso facto to his master, the instant he becomes his slave. In this cafe therefore the buyer gives nothing, and the feller receives nothing: of what validity then can a sale be, which destroys the very principles upon which all sales are founded? Lastly, we are told, that besides there two ways by which slaves "*siunt*," or are acquired, they may also be hereditary: "*servi nascuntur*;" the children of acquired slaves are, *jure naturæ*, by a negative kind of birthright, slaves also. But this being built on the two former rights must fall

together with them. If neither captivity, nor the sale of oneself, can by the law of nature and reason, reduce the parent to slavery, much less can it reduce the offspring.

***Blackstone's Commentaries*, Book I, Chapter 14, p. 411, 1765.**

The preceding paragraph, written by Sir William Blackstone in 1765, perfectly explains what is occurring today between the American people and the European banking establishment. It is just an example of the manner in which the ten planks of the Communist Manifesto have been installed within the American society.

The end result of what the banking and governmental establishments are accomplishing in America today was well stated over 130 years ago by the man who was in charge of creating such machinery for government –

When a nation becomes possessed with a spirit of commercial greed, beyond those just and fair limits set by a due regard to a moderate and reasonable degree of general and individual prosperity, it is a nation possessed by the devil of commercial avarice, a passion as ignoble and demoralizing as avarice in the individual; and as this sordid passion is baser and more unscrupulous than ambition, so it is more hateful, and at last makes the infected nation to be regarded as the enemy of the human race. To grasp at the lion's share of commerce, has always at last proven the ruin of States, because it invariably leads to injustices that make a State detestable; to a selfishness and crooked policy that forbid other nations to be the friends of a State that cares only for itself.

***Morals and Dogma,* Albert Pike, Chapter 3 – Master, 1871.**

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